

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1903—FAIR.

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1901.

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## DELEGATES TO PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

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## ROOSEVELT HOPES FOR PEOPLE'S INDORSEMENT.

Will Not Make a Fight for Presidential Nomination in 1904, but Will Not Decline It if It Is Offered to Him.

DECLARES THAT HE WILL NOT MAKE TERMS TO CLIQUES.

Proposes to Pursue His Policy of Appointing to High Public Offices Only Men of High Standing, Irrespective of Machine Approval or Disapproval.

Sentiment attributed to President Roosevelt by a prominent Republican of South Carolina:

"I am going to select the very best men for public positions. Men appointed to high public places must be high in morals and many other respects. If the American people care to show their approval of my course during the three and one-half years that I have to serve by placing me at the head of the Republican ticket in 1904, I should feel deeply grateful. It would be an honor that it would be difficult for any man to decline. But if I have to pander to any cliques, combinations or movements for their approval, I would not give a snap of my finger for it or a nomination for it, under such circumstances. My indorsement must come from the people of the country."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 13.—President Roosevelt has decided, and positively, though unofficially, stated his position relative to the Republican nomination in 1904. He will make no fight for the honor, but if the people of the United States show their approval of his course during the three and one-half years that he occupies the White House by placing his name at the head of the next Republican national ticket he will be extremely grateful and will not decline. The President stated this to be his attitude yesterday during the progress of an interview with several representative Republicans from South Carolina, who called at the White House in the interest of Loomis Blacklock, who is a candidate for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of South Carolina.

Mr. Roosevelt went further and stated that if he had to pander to any political clique, combination or movement, he did not want the nomination and would not give a snap of his finger for it.

The South Carolinians, who called upon the President were John G. Capers, United States District Attorney and Republican National Committeeman for South Carolina; F. E. Esser, Postmaster at Columbia, and Doctor V. P. Clayton, chief United States Deputy Marshal for the District of South Carolina.

DISPLEASED BY CANDIDATE'S CONDUCT AT THE CAPITAL.

The conversation leading to this expression by Mr. Roosevelt, bore upon the strong indorsement of Mr. Blacklock for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue. It is asserted that President McKinley had decided to appoint Mr. Blacklock, and that it was the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt to carry out the intention of his predecessor.

Mr. Blacklock, who is a man of recognized political following in the Palmetto State and the owner of considerable property and large business interests, came to Washington about ten days ago to confer with Mr. Roosevelt regarding the appointment. Mr. Roosevelt, it is stated, promised to announce the appointment shortly.

Subsequently the President heard a report concerning Mr. Blacklock's conduct while sojourning in the national capital which greatly displeased him, and words to this effect reached Mr. Blacklock's friends and indorsers in South Carolina. This, it is said, caused the delegation to come to Washington in Mr. Blacklock's behalf.

In the meantime it was rumored in official circles that Mr. Roosevelt had about made up his mind to name Doctor Clayton for the place.

When the South Carolinians called upon the President yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt explained to them the nature of the allegations against Mr. Blacklock. Doctor Clayton told Mr. Roosevelt that he was in no sense a candidate for the collectorship and wanted to indorse as strongly as he could the candidacy of Mr. Blacklock. It was pointed out to the President that Mr. Blacklock was one of the most influential Republicans in South Carolina and that his appointment would meet with the general approval of the party in that State.

WILL NOT PANDER TO CLIQUES TO GAIN HONORS.

It was at this point that the President stated his position with reference to the nomination in 1904.

The gentlemen who heard President Roosevelt make this statement say they were impressed by his evident earnestness, and are doubtful if they can secure the collectorship for Mr. Blacklock, although he had practically been named for the place. Persons high in political life here are being daily convinced by the President that he is not running the high office he holds with any sort of view of controlling the Republican machinery in 1904.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbus, O., Oct. 13.—The confession of R. F. Wolfe, president of the National Shoe Company, having headquarters in Boston, and of the Wolfe Bros. Shoe Company of this city, that he had served a term in an Indiana prison, and now admits it to escape being blackmailed further by persons possessing knowledge of this fact, has made a great sensation here.

E. N. Huggins, his attorney, makes this statement on the remarkable case:

"At 18 years of age R. F. Wolfe, president of the Wolfe Bros. Shoe Company of this city, was sent to the Penitentiary of another State upon the charge of assault with intent to kill. When released he determined to overcome the cloud that always surrounded the victims of the penal code, and came to Columbus penniless. His success since is a matter of general knowledge.

"The story of his early trouble was known to a few, some of whom, knowing all the facts and circumstances, gave him in the noblest way their friendship and support. Others saw in his necessity a means of extortion, and opposed him in practice. His prosperity has increased through the exposure have multiplied and have at last become intolerable."

Mr. Wolfe's father died when he was a boy. His early years were full of hardship. He went before the mast on a coaster, helped cook in a Louisiana lumber camp, picked cotton in Texas and kept a restaurant in the Indian Territory. He returned when about 15 to Catawba, Ind., where his uncle and pretty daughter lived.

He heard there that a storekeeper had started a scandalous story about his pretty cousin. He went to the man and demanded a public retraction. A row ensued in which he was knocked insensible by a crowd of loafers. He fired a shot into the crowd and was taken to jail and confined under a charge of assault with intent to kill. He lay there for months. One night he beat the Sheriff insensible and made his escape. He was speedily recaptured and within a week was sentenced to five years in Jeffersonville prison.

Upon his release he came to Ohio without a dollar and opened a little shoemaker shop. To-day he is one of the largest employers of labor in Columbus and probably worth half a million. He imparted his prison secret to several men, some of whom have been blackmailing him.

WANTS TO GO TO CONGRESS.

Jack Beall Announces His Candidacy for the Nomination.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 13.—Jack Beall of Dallas today formally announced that he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress next year against Congressman Dudley G. Wooten of Dallas.

Mr. Beall was the principal candidate against Mr. Wooten in the memorable Meridian-Dallas convention in July of the current year, when Wooten was nominated on the four thousand and forty-sixth ballot.

Mr. Wooten expressed confidence in his ability to so satisfy his constituents during his first service in Congress the coming winter so to win him a renomination.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

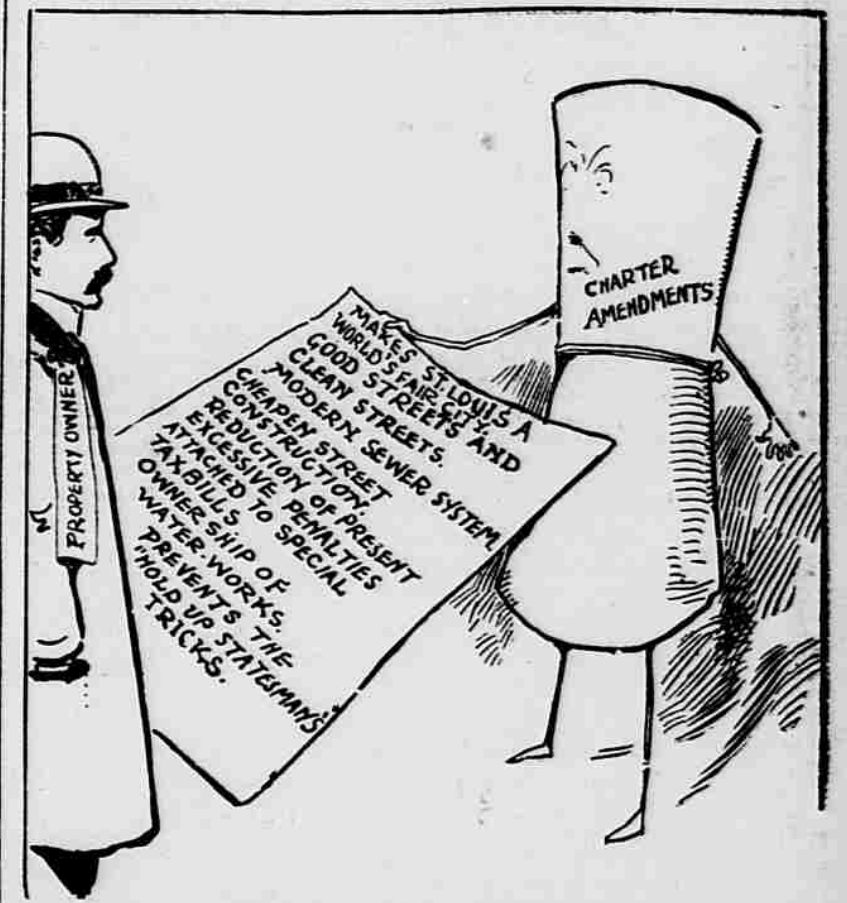
Dallas, Tex., Oct. 13.—The resolutions of thanks were tendered to Otto F. Karbe, member of the House of Representatives from the Tenth Ward, for his defense of the people's rights in the matter of a short-term garbage contract, which members of the association declare means municipal control of sanitary works in the future.

A subscription fund will be raised to purchase a suitable memento, which will be presented to Delegate Karbe by the association in appreciation of his efforts for honest legislation.

A committee of five, J. F. Derringer, D. Sittman, Doctor E. H. Shay, J. H. Beis

## HOW CORNER LOTS OBSTRUCT IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

CHARTER LESSONS.



THE NEW CHARTER WILL GIVE VALUE RECEIVED TO THE PROPERTY OWNER.

City Has No Money to Pay Excess of Assessment Under Old Charter Restrictions and Greatly Desired New Work Is Thus Indefinitely Delayed—Harvey L. Christie Says Amount of Special Taxes Will Rarely Exceed Present Twenty-Five Per Cent Limit if Charter Amendments Are Adopted.

There is every reason to believe that this policy will be continued.

TALK OF CONFISCATION IS NOT WELL FOUNDED. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that an unimproved lot is worth \$300. Then suppose that a street is built in front of that lot and a district sewer is constructed to "take it," the total assessment being \$300. No one can reasonably say that the cost of these improvements is not substantially added to this lot. The improvements are what make the lot really desirable. The owner is not deprived of his land, but is simply asked to pay for what increases its value. The street is just as much an improvement as a house would be.

Another thing that should be borne in mind is that the new plan of assessment is not a radical departure from former standards, but an application to cross streets of the principle in force on main streets. The assessment for work on the main street is levied on property that extends back to the middle of the block. It is intended to make the same rule apply to the improvement of cross streets. In order to do this, 25 per cent of the cost of the improvement is assessed against the corner lot and the rest is divided among all the lots, including the corner lot, back to the middle of the block, in proportion to area."

The present week is expected to see much quiet but earnest work on the part of the Republican and Democratic party organizations on behalf of the proposed Charter amendments. Until the close of the polls on Tuesday of next week the campaign will be pushed.

Both organizations are pledged to the support of the amendments, and both, it is asserted, will bend every energy, mainly by personal work, to convince voters that the amendments are for the benefit of the city. I think that the fact that a Democratic administration is in power should make no difference with any Republican. A vote for the amendments is a vote for progress, and when the Republican party goes before the people again no Republican can afford to have it said that he opposed improvements so imperatively needed as those proposed in the Charter amendments."

Former Mayor C. P. Walbridge says that he will continue to use all his influence to help carry the amendments. "The agitation for a change in the Charter was begun under my administration," he adds, "and I stand now, as I always have stood, for everything that will make for the advancement of the city. I think that the fact that a Democratic administration is in power should make no difference with any Republican. A vote for the amendments is a vote for progress, and when the Republican party goes before the people again no Republican can afford to have it said that he opposed improvements so imperatively needed as those proposed in the Charter amendments."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—The passage of the Charter amendments is of vital interest to every citizen of St. Louis, and it is the duty of every member of their association to make every effort to secure their passage. The tenor of the discussion of the proposed amendments at the meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association at Chippewa Hall, Oregon avenue and Chippewa street, yesterday afternoon, when a resolution giving the hearty support of the association to the amendments, was unanimously adopted.

Edward Rosenthal, secretary of the association, in discussing the scope of the amendments, called attention to the fact that their character was distinctly for the betterment of municipal works and street improvement, and as the chief objects of the association are the improvement of those same works, it devolves upon the association to work as a body for their passage. "The passage of these amendments," he said, in closing, "should give St. Louis streets that will impress visitors to the World's Fair in 1903, as being equal to those of any city in the country."

Resolutions of thanks were tendered to Otto F. Karbe, member of the House of Representatives from the Tenth Ward, for his defense of the people's rights in the matter of a short-term garbage contract, which members of the association declare means municipal control of sanitary works in the future.

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REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—Cecil Blevins, who had been named for dead for fifteen years, returned to his father's home at Hillsboro, eight miles east of here, this week.

He was stolen from home when a mere child, and knew nothing of his parentage until a short time ago, when the man with whom he had made his home in Indiana committed suicide and left information by which he was able to locate his father. Their meeting is said to have been a very touching scene, as each had thought the other dead.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Believed That They Intended to Assassinate Brazilian President.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Lisbon correspondent of La Patrie says a telegram has been received at the Portuguese capital from Rio de Janeiro, asserting that the two Italians were arrested Friday evening last in the corridor of the presidential palace by an officer of the guard. Both were armed with revolvers and daggers.

In Rio de Janeiro it is believed that they are anarchists and intended to assassinate President Campos Sales.



CHARLES M. PEPPER, United States Delegate to the Conference.



SEÑOR DON MANUEL DE CALDERON, Minister from Peru.



SEÑOR DON LUIS M. TOROA, Minister from Nicaragua.

## PAT CROWE STIPULATES TERMS ON WHICH HE WILL SURRENDER.

Demands a "Square Deal," Fair Trial and No Incarceration Until He Is Found Guilty.

LETTER HAS A DEFIANT TONE.

Says He Is "Not Afraid of the Combined Wealth of All the Cudahys on the Earth and All the Scrub Detectives They Can Hire."

SENT DRAFT TO LAWYER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 13.—Several months ago a prominent attorney of this city, who had formerly been employed by Pat Crowe, received a draft from Crowe from South Africa for local services rendered.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.—Chief of Police John J. Donahue, yesterday, received a letter from Pat Crowe, naming the terms on which he will surrender. The letter came in care of an Omaha newspaper, in which it is published, and covers fifteen closely-written pages of manuscript. The postmark is illegible, but the letter was mailed at 8 o'clock in the morning, and reached this city at 8 in the evening of the same day, indicating that it had not traveled a long distance.

In the letter Crowe agrees to give himself up at once and stand trial for the kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy, provided he is not locked up until a jury shall adjudge him guilty. He says he is unable to furnish bond in excess of \$500, and demands that bail be fixed at that sum.

Believes Letter Is Genuine.

Chief Donahue, when asked his opinion of the genuineness of the letter, expressed himself as quite satisfied that it came from Crowe. Donahue has known Crowe for several years, is acquainted with his manner, handwriting and style of speech.

The Chief also received to-day a letter from Crowe's uncle at Manchester, Ia., submitting similar terms for Crowe's surrender, which lead the police to believe that they are dealing with the right man.

Crowe's letter to Chief Donahue begins as follows:

"J. J. Donahue, Chief of Police, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Sir—Nearly a year has passed by since I was accused of the Cudahy kidnapping. A large reward was offered and plenty of time has been given me as a prisoner. So far they have failed to do it."

"Now, I wish to make a short statement to you and the public."

Scolds at Detective Agencies.

Crowe then takes the detective agencies to task, saying that they attempt his arrest, and continues:

"Now, Mr. Donahue, let me tell you all I ask is justice, a fair trial by twelve men, citizens of Douglas County, Nebraska; not by Herod or any of his kind; their God is gold, and with that power they rule the world."

"Donahue, all I ask is a square deal. Grant my request and I will give myself up."

"Mr. Cudahy has known me for thirteen years. He now believes me guilty, nevertheless, I think he will give me a fair trial, as all I want is the public to know the truth."

He then expresses confidence that the County Attorney and Sheriff will give him a fair trial, and says he has known Governor Savage ever since he was a barefooted boy on the farm in Iowa, and says the Governor has identified him at banks in South Omaha when Crowe was in business there.

Conditions of Surrender.

The letter expresses regret that he has fallen into ill-repute, and then lays down the conditions of his surrender as follows:

"Now, Mr. Donahue, I will give myself up to you if you will promise me upon your word of honor that I will not be locked up until the jury says guilty. And if the jury says that I will take my punishment like a man, without a murmur."

"I can give a bond for \$500, and that is all. If the court will not accept that I will remain a fugitive from justice."

Your answer to this must bear the signatures of Edward Cudahy, Governor Savage, Sheriff John Power, Attorney Shields, Chief J. J. Donahue and the judge that fixes the bond.

Not Afraid of Cudahy's Wealth.

"Mr. Donahue, I want you to understand that I am not afraid of the combined wealth of all the Cudahys on the earth and all the scrub detectives they can hire. A man that tries to pinch me will bite the dust, for I am ready to die in the mix. I will not be kangarooed."

"You say it is your business to deal out justice. I will take you at your word. Give me a square deal. Leave it to a jury of twelve citizens."

"Chief, I ask, but I do not expect to get justice. There is some one who wants to put me away, and I know the god of gold."

Says He Has Been in Africa.

The letter then states that the Chief

## PROBLEM OF ANARCHY CONFRONTS NATION.

Radical Utterances on the Subject Astonish New York Congregation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Reverend Doctor Heber Newton, pastor of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, amazed his congregation to-day by unexpected radical utterances on the subject of anarchism. His views came as a surprise to many, while some, who knew the trend of his mind, were astonished at the rector's bluntness and the lengths to which he permitted himself to go.

Doctor Newton took for his text the seventeenth verse of the fifth chapter of St. Matthew: "Think not I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfill." In part, he said:

"The appalling crime of September brings the nation face to face with the problem of anarchy. On the day on which the death of the President occurred one of the leading journals declared, 'Scratch a socialist and you will find an anarchist.'"

"This is as though it had said scratch a Republican and you will find a Democrat, scratch a Catholic and you will find a Protestant."

"Anarchy is in reality the ideal of political and social science; and also the ideal of religion. It is the ideal to which Jesus Christ looked forward. Christ founded no church, established no State, gave practically no laws, organized no government and set up no external authority; but he did seek to write on the hearts of men God's law and make them self-legislating."

"We must not, as the mother of States has done in panic, go back on freedom of speech, for that is as dangerous as the former. We must give ideas a chance to develop. All anarchistic teachings which appeal to force must come under the ban of the law. All writings which appeal to force must be suppressed. The assassin of the President, although born in America, is really an alien. No right-minded American would be guilty of so atrocious a deed."

"We must restrict undesirable immigration and insist that this country is 'no dumping ground for the paupers and criminals of Europe. We must systematically educate our foreign-born citizens into recognition of the splendid privileges of our Republic, and we must educate our plain people to understand the philosophy of his country."

"We have had in this country 3,000 lynchings in the last twenty years; labor strikes have tended to end, as in the case of Homestead, in revolt and the bomb. Manufacturers have not always conformed to the law; railroad companies have ignored the laws protecting the lives of employees; corporate wealth has bid defiance to the law and crushed opposition in a truly anarchistic manner, and has not stepped short of even corrupting the Legislatures."

"While such practical anarchism prevails we must not wonder at assassinations and lawless disregard of exceptional individuals."

"The problem of revolutionary anarchism is a problem not for statesmen alone, we must deepen our abhorrence of lawlessness. We must cherish a deeper reverence for the law. We must learn to hold all life, even in its humblest forms, sacred. We must seek and embody whatever truth there is in philosophical anarchism."

"We must individually seek to realize the ideal and become each of us self-governing beings, enshrining the moral law so as to need no restraint of external legislation."

"While doing this we must hold the untamed lives around us in the strong majesty of the law until they, too, become self-acting exponents of law."

RIDGLEY MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Illinois Young Man Was Passenger on Wrecked Steamer.

Bunker Hill, Ill., Oct. 13.—E. Percy Ridgley, 21 years of age, and son of Mrs. L. C. Hatcher, of this city, went to Alaska the latter part of July as a gold seeker. Not meeting with success, he began his return journey August 6.

He boarded the steamer Islander, which was wrecked August 7 off the harbor of Juneau, Alaska, and sixty-five lives were lost.

It was reported that Percy Ridgley reached the shore in an open boat, but nothing has been heard of him since August 7.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Department of Agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years.

The estimates follow: Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, 2,611,300,000 bushels of sixty pounds; Bergholm's corn list of London, 2,711,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds; and Bulletin des Halles of Paris, 2,780,510,000 Winchester bushels.

Our department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been appropriated in any of these estimates until a considerable larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimates say the crop exceeds last year's by 20,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and is 20,200,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and according to the Bulletin des Halles, the excess is 136,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds.

It is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various countries are credited with larger crops than they had in

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